

VERMONT TELEGRAPH.

BY ORSON S. MURRAY.

BRANDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1838.

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TERMS.

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Vermont Telegraph.

BRANDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1838.

The following articles were excluded from the inside form, last week, for want of room.

FROM JAMAICA.

By the packet John W. Cater we have files of Kingston papers to the 6th instant inclusive, for which we are indebted to Mr. Giffin of the Exchange Reading Room. They contain highly interesting intelligence respecting the apprenticeship.

On the 5th instant the Council and House of Assembly met in special session, and were addressed by the governor to the following effect:

That he had called them together at an unusual season, to take into consideration the state of the island under the laws for the government of the laboring population; that the subject was strongly agitated throughout the British empire and in Parliament, where the honorable efforts of ministers were barely sufficient to maintain the existing law, as an obligation of national faith; that excitement also existed among the apprentices, but that they had rested in sober and quiet hope, relying on the generosity of the colonial Legislature for the boon that has been granted to their class in other colonies; and that it was his duty to recommend the early and equal abolition of apprenticeship for all classes.

He was commanded to inform them, however, that no question of further compensation would be entertained by her majesty's ministers; but he entreated them to consider the impracticability of carrying on coercive labor, with any hope of successful agriculture.

After a short but animated debate in the House, the Governor's address was referred to a committee of seven.

Mr. Guy, of the committee, gave notice that he should, on the next day, introduce a bill to abolish the apprenticeship term on the 1st of August.

The captain general had issued an order forbidding any militiaman to turn out in arms and uniform, except by authority emanating from himself. This order is said to have been caused by the act of a militia officer who called out a party to intimidate his negroes into compliance with his wishes; and also by the knowledge that the plan of association was to be resorted to, in opposition to the measures of government.

Lord Glenelg's act to amend the act for the abolition of slavery, was proclaimed on the 4th instant, to be in force after the 9th.

It was in contemplation among the members of the Assembly and Council to assign the 28th inst.—the day of the coronation—for the abolition of apprenticeship.

In the Morning Journal of the 5th inst. we find a long letter from the Marquis of Sligo, the late governor, to the members of the Assembly, strongly urging them to assent to the abolition, as an act of grace that would redound to their honor and advantage.—N. Y. Spec.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—Last week a young woman who resided in the family of Captain Horton of Quincy, lost her life under the following melancholy circumstances. A thoughtless young man by the name of Davenport, took up a gun, which he had some reason to believe was loaded, and in sport pointed it at her, knowing that she was exceedingly afraid of a gun. The gun, however, was loaded, and on pulling the trigger, it was discharged, and the whole charge, consisting of large shot, entered the back of her head and neck, causing her death shortly after. How many fatal accidents have been the result of similar foolish and imprudent acts.—*Mercantile Journal.*

DISTASTFUL YEAR.—The year 1838 is likely to become painfully memorable for its numerous steamboat disasters. The record is truly frightful and melancholy, and out of all proportion with any former year. Within the last few months, besides a large number of less important burnings, collisions, and explosions, the following is the melancholy list: the Ben-Sherrod, with the loss of 100 lives—the Monmouth, 400—the Home, 100—the Moselle, 120—the Ben Franklin, 109—the Oranoko, 130—the Washington, 30—the Palaski, 190—eight steamboats, and 1080 human lives lost. Surely, surely something can and must be done to put a stop to such wholesale destruction of life and property.—*Christian Secretary.*

SPECIES.—It is estimated that there is \$400,000,000 specie in France; \$150,000,000 in England, and about \$30,000,000 in the United States.

Lake George—Horicon.

Several enterprising gentlemen have built a new steamboat on this lake, which commenced her regular trips on Tuesday, the 12th of June.

On this occasion the proprietors invited several gentlemen from Washington, Warren, Essex and Saratoga counties, to partake of a collation and enjoy a passage on those pure and placid waters through the lake, whose romantic shores and mouldering forts awaken so many thrilling recollections of daring achievement and deadly strife.

After the cloth was removed, Ransom Cook, Esq. remarked, that he would avail himself of this propitious occasion to suggest the propriety of restoring the Indian appellation to these waters. He said he had never conversed with an individual who did not regret that the name of Horicon, so appropriately given by the aborigines to this lake, had not been retained. He thought it rare that the change of an Indian name for one of our own was any improvement. But if there were no other motive, these names should be retained as memorials of an interesting race, doomed soon to become extinct by the stern law of necessity.

The names, however, given by the children of the forest to the lakes, rivers, mountains and cataraacts of this country, express the red man's feelings of the beauty and sublimity of nature around him, while foreigners generally admire them for the grandeur of their sound alone.

If we articulate Niagara, Onondaga, Saratoga, Tuscarora, we perceive a full, rolling, reverberation of sound, from syllable to syllable, resembling the echoes from these mountains of the cannon just fired. Indeed we instantly discover their superiority over European names on pronouncing Elderston, Doncaster, Dambarton, &c.

Besides the advantage of euphony, the Indian names have always a significant and appropriate meaning. No other language probably affords a word so beautifully descriptive of this limpid, lovely wave, as that of Horicon, meaning the LAKE OF SILVER WATERS.

Whether it was changed to that of Lake George, out of servile compliment to a king of that name, or from blind reverence to St. George of fabulous and Quixotic memory, is not of sufficient consequence to merit an inquiry. In either case the change was a violation both of propriety and good taste.

He therefore offered the following resolutions, which were adopted with unanimous applause.

Resolved, That the name of Horicon be restored to the lake now usually called Lake George; and that all editors, publishers and travelers be requested, when speaking of this sheet of water, to use the Indian cognomen—Horicon.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the editors throughout the Union to publish these proceedings.

THOS. J. MARVIN, Pres.
Sidney J. Cowen, Sec.
June 12th, 1838.

Proof Positive that American grown silk is superior and to be preferred to foreign silk is made evident from the manufacture of American silk, which was grown in this town, and now in operation at the New Silk Factory, by South-street bridge. The lustre, strength and feeling is superior to the imported article. The reeling is so perfect that there is but little comparative waste.—It is probably worth from 25 to 33 1/3 per pound, more than foreign silk. The fact is encouraging to silk growers, who can and may grow silk at a better profit than any other crop.—*Northampton Courier.*

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM JAMAICA.—By the packet ship, John W. Cater from Kingston, which arrived at this port on Sunday, we have files of Jamaica papers to June 6th, containing the gratifying announcement that the planters of that island are about to grant emancipation to their three hundred thousand apprentices. The only topics of dispute among the papers seemed to be, respecting the day on which universal liberty should take place, and the reasons which should be assigned for so extraordinary a sacrifice to humanity and justice.—*Emancipator.*

The wheat harvest, now about to be harvested will be the most abundant that has been produced for many years. The writer of this has lately been in some of the best wheat counties in Virginia and Maryland, and never witnessed at any period a more cheering prospect. The farmers are in fine spirits, and every thing bodes an ample return for their labors.—*Richmond Whig.*

A NEW WORK FROM THE PEN OF HOWARD MALCOLM.—The reading public will no doubt be pleased to learn that Mr. Malcolm has in preparation a new work, the result of his travels and observations in the East, which will without doubt prove one of the most interesting productions which has issued of late from the American press upon that delightful topic.

The Journal of Commerce states that the report of a fire at Point Petre, Guadeloupe, is incorrect.—The fire was at Mariageville, fifteen miles off, which was destroyed entirely, except the jail and church. Five hundred houses were destroyed, many of them brick. The government had put up shanties for the relief of the inhabitants.—*Boston Press.*

The most noted mines of Mercury, or Quicksilver, are those of Idria in Austria, Almaden in Spain, and Guanica Velica in Peru.

ALARMING FACTS.

In less than three years it is computed that about two thousand persons have been hurried to their graves by steamboat accidents. The "National Gazette" says that during the year 1836, upwards of three hundred and fifty were thus cut off; in 1837, six or seven hundred met their deaths in the same way; and that already within the six months of 1838, quite a thousand or nearly that number have been thus killed!—*Boston Press.*

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BLOWN UP.—The North St. Louis exploded on the Mississippi, on the 5th inst. scalding three of the crew, and killing only four persons, viz: one colored woman, who jumped overboard and was drowned, in addition to one deck hand and two passengers who volunteered to take a line ashore, but in the attempt the yawl was sucked under by the force of the conflicting currents, and escape was impossible.

It appears that 72 out of the whole number of persons on board the Palaski have been saved.—The catastrophe is attributed to neglect in letting the water escape, and then suddenly filling the red hot boiler with fresh water, which expanded and produced an explosion.—*Boston Press.*

THE SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST.—The following is a letter addressed to the editor of the Pennsylvania, by a friend in London, and contains some interesting information in relation to the Smithsonian bequest recently obtained by Mr. Rush in behalf of the United States:—*Boston Press.*

NEW WHEAT.—The Richmond Whig of Thursday states that contracts for new wheat have been made to the extent of 25 or 30,000 bushels at \$1.45 for red, and \$1.50 for white, delivered in July;—and an average of 1,30 for deliveries in August.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Henry Atkinson, of North Carolina, to be Governor, and William B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Territory of Iowa—to take place on the 3d of July next.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

CONNECTICUT BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—Fifteenth Annual Meeting.—The Convention met at New-London, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 3 P. M. and organized by the choice of John Cookson, of Middletown, President, and W. Palmer, of Chester, Secretary. Several Boards and Committees had assembled in the morning and transacted official business. The number of ministers, members of the Convention, was about fifty, and among the visiting brethren were Messrs. Bennett and Malcom of the Foreign Board; Maclay of the Bible Society; Thresher of the Northern Education Society; Rockwell of the New-England Baptist S. S. Union; and Murphy of the Home Mission.

The afternoon was spent in organizing and other preliminary business, and in the evening Br. B. Cook preached on the duty of contending for the faith once delivered to the saints. He divided the subject into three branches; first a sketch of the essentials; second manner of contending for these; thirdly reasons for this duty.

On Wednesday morning the Convention resolved itself into a committee on ministerial education; Br. G. Robbins, of Hartford, was called to the Chair, and Br. H. Wooster, Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. Thresher, Cook, Malcom, Bennett, Turnbull and Shailer, and an excellent spirit seemed to prevail. The Seminary at Suffield flourishes under the direction of Mr. J. Shailer, as much as its means allow us to expect.

Thursday morning was engrossed with much business, among which domestic missions were made conspicuous. Brother Murphy, from the American Home Mission Society, delivered an animating address. The subjects of temperance, religious publications, &c., received warm attention, and a very religious spirit evidently pervaded the meeting.

The afternoon was spent in a very interesting and profitable manner upon the concerns of the Bible Society, and Sunday School. Addresses were made by brethren Maclay & Bennett.—*Bap. Rec.*

CLERICAL LEVITY.—Life should not be, with any, a time to trifle. Its moments are fleeting too fast away; its hours are too rapidly hurrying to the tomb. There is too much to be effected—too mighty a work to lead on, to admit of frivolity. It is, indeed, a fearful thing to live—to know that on this narrow span of time, events are hanging, of such momentous consequence—to feel that soon an eternity will burst upon us with its awful disclosures, and its changeless state. With us the night is passing away; the day, the unending day, is at hand. Not in vain, then, that exhortation of the Apostle, "be ye sober." But if this is applicable to the private Christian, with what added emphasis does it appeal to the Christian minister! If St. Paul could write to the church of the Ephesians, that foolish talking and jesting are not convenient, does not the charge come with double power to him who stands between the living and the dead, as the messenger of God to sinful and apostate men? Shall he, whose business is with eternity—the effect of whose labor will

last long after the light of the sun has been quenched—shall he stop to mingle in the idle raillery of those around him? Shall he not rather bear ever written on the tablet of his mind, that confession of David: "There is not a word in my tongue, but lo! O Lord, thou knowest it altogether!" With what feelings can he pass from the midst of levity to join in the solemn duties of his profession? He may be summoned while the half uttered jest is upon his lips, to go forth, and see the last hour of some one committed to his charge—to stand by the dying sinner, when eternity is opening to his view, when his lips are quivering with a long forgotten prayer, and for the first time, he asks, in the agony of his spirit, "What must I do to be saved?" Or, it may be his lot to administer the comforts of our most holy faith to the departing Christian, and to aid him in gathering up the energies of his soul for the last, stern conflict. Will his spirit be fitted for duties like these, when he has just been mingling in the frivolity of the world? No, if the Christian minister seeks nothing beyond his own spirituality, and that frame of mind which fits him to deal with the souls of dying men, he will let his conversation be such as becometh the Gospel of Christ.—*N. Y. Review.*

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.—From the New York Baptist Register, we learn that the churches in Utica are still receiving additions to their numbers. On Lord's day, the 3d inst., 13 or 14 were immersed. The editor remarks: "Last Lord's day furnished a repetition of the customary lovely scenes of symbolizing the Savior's death and resurrection. We saw 13 or 14 buried in the likeness of Christ's death in the Mohawk, 7 of them by our Methodist brethren."

The accessions to the different denominations in Utica, since the commencement of the revival, have been as follows: Bethel church, Baptist, 70
Broad-street do. do. 53
Welch-street do. do. 63—156
Methodist, 63
First Presbyterian, } 81—144
Second do. }
Welch Congregational, 100
Whitefield Welch Methodist, 25
Dutch Reformed, 20
Episcopal, 30
— 575

Making 168 to the Baptist and 389 to the Methodist churches. A large proportion of those added to the Methodists were immersed, probably between 40 and 50.—*Religious Herald.*

From the Emancipator.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Between the Hon. F. H. Elmore, one of the South Carolina delegates in Congress, and James G. Birney, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

[Concluded.]
"13. Are your hopes and expectations of success increased or lessened by the events of the last year and especially by the action of this Congress? And will your exertions be relaxed or increased?"

The next stride that slavery made over the Constitution was in the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union.—She could claim no favor as part of an "Original State." At this point, it might have been supposed the friends of freedom and of the Constitution, according to its original intent, would have made a stand. But no: with the exception of Massachusetts, they hesitated and were persuaded to acquiesce, because the country was just about entering into a war with England, and the time was unpropitious for discussing questions that would create divisions between different sections of the Union.—We must wait till the country was at peace. Thus it was that Louisiana was admitted without a controversy.

Next followed in 1817 and 1820, Mississippi and Alabama—admitted after the example of Kentucky & Tennessee, without any contest. Meantime, Florida had given some uneasiness to the slave-holders of the neighboring States; and for their accommodation chiefly, a negotiation was set on foot by the government to purchase it.

Missouri was next in order in 1821.—She could plead no privilege, on the score of being part of one of the Original States; the country too, was relieved from the pressure of her late conflict with England; it was prosperous and quiet; every thing seemed propitious to a calm and dispassionate consideration of the claims of slaveholders to add props to their system, by admitting indefinitely new slave States to the Union. Up to this time, the "EVIL" of slavery had been almost universally acknowledged and deplored by the South, and its termination (apparently) sincerely hoped for. This management of its friends succeeded in blinding the confiding

Mr. Clay, in conducting the Missouri compromise, found it necessary to argue, that the admission of Missouri as a slave-holding State, would end in bringing about the termination of slavery. His argument is thus stated by Mr. Sergeant, who replied to him:—"In this long view of remote and distant consequences, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) thinks he sees how slavery, when thus spread, is at last to find its end. It is to be brought about by the combined operation of the laws which regulate the price of labor and the laws which govern population. When the country shall be filled with inhabitants, and the price of labor shall have reached a minimum (a comparative minimum I suppose) men will then be found cheaper than slave labor. Slaves will then be without employment, and of course without the means of comfortable subsistence, which will reduce their numbers, and finally exterminate them. This is the argument as I understand it."—The argument is certainly an argument more chimerical or more inhuman could not have been urged by any one.

people of the North. They thought for the most part, that the slave-holders were acting in good faith. It is not intended by this remark, to make the impression, that the South had all along pressed the admission of the new slave States, simply with a view to the increase of its own power. By no means. Slavery had insinuated itself into favor because of its being mixed up with (other) supposed benefits—and because its ultimate influence on the government was neither dreaded nor suspected. But, on the Missouri question, there was a fair trial of strength between the friends of Slavery and the friends of the Constitution. The former triumphed, and by the prime agency of one whose raiment, the remainder of his days, ought to be sackcloth and ashes,—because of the present ills which impend over us, the disgrace he has continued on the name of his country, and the consequent injury that he has inflicted on the cause of Freedom throughout the world. Although all the different administrations, from the organization of the government, and in the indirect manner already mentioned, favored slavery,—there had not been on any previous occasion, a direct struggle between its pretensions and the principles of liberty ingrained on the Constitution. The friends of the latter were induced to believe, whenever they should be arrayed against each other, that theirs would be the triumph.—Tremendous error! Mistake almost fatal! The battle was fought. Slavery emerged from it unhurt—her hands made gory—her bloody plume still floating in the air—exultingly brandishing her dripping sword over her prostrate and vanquished enemy. She had won all for which she fought. Her victory was complete—the sanction of the nation was given to slavery!!

Immediately after this achievement, the slaveholding interest was still more strongly fortified by the acquisition of Florida, and the establishment of slavery there, as it had already been in the territory of Louisiana. The Missouri triumph, however, seems to have extinguished every thing like a systematic or spirited opposition, on the part of the free States, to the pretensions of the slave-holding South. Arkansas was admitted but the other day, with nothing, that deserves to be called an effort to prevent it—although her Constitution attempts to perpetuate slavery, by forbidding the master to emancipate his bondmen without the consent of the Legislature, and the legislature without the consent of the master. Emboldened, but not satisfied with their success in every political contest with the people of the free States, the slave-holders are beginning now to throw off their disguise—to brand their former notions about the "evil, political and moral" of slavery, as "folly and delusion"—and as if to "make assurance doubly sure," and defend themselves forever, by territorial power, against the progress of free principles and the renovation of the Constitution, they now demand openly—sneering to conceal that their object is, to advance and establish their political power in the country,—that, Texas, a foreign State, five or six times as large as all

Mr. Calhoun is reported in the National Intelligencer, as having used those words in a speech delivered in the Senate, the 10th day of January, 1837.

"Many in the South once believed that [slavery] was a moral and political evil: that fully and delusion are gone; we see it now in its true light; and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world."

Mr. Hammond, formerly a Representative in Congress from South Carolina, delivered a speech (Feb. 1836) on the question of receiving petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia: In answering those who objected to a slave-holding country, he said "it was 'assimilated to an aristocracy,' he says—'In this they are right. accept the terms. It is a government of the best. Combining all the advantages, and possessing but few of the disadvantages, of the aristocracy of the old world—without fostering to an unwarrantable extent the pride, the exclusiveness, the selfishness, the thirst for sway, the contempt for the rights of others, which distinguish the nobility of Europe—it gives us their education, their polish, their munificence, their high honor, their undaunted spirit. Slavery does indeed create an aristocracy—an aristocracy of talents, of virtue, of generosity, of the love of liberty. In slave country, every freeman is an aristocrat. Be he rich or poor, if he does not possess a single slave, he has been born to all the natural advantages of the society in which he is placed, and all its honors he opens before him inviting his genius and industry. Sir, I do firmly believe, that domestic slavery, regulated as ours is, produces the highest-toned, the purest, best organization of society, that has ever existed on the face of the earth.'"

That this *revelation of former follies and delusions* is not confined to the mere politician, we have the following proofs:—

"The CHARLESTON (S. C.) UNION PRESBYTERY, in a memorial to the Legislature of South Carolina, says: 'The undersigned would further represent, that the said Association does not consider that the Holy Scriptures have made the fact of slavery a question of morals at all.' And further, 'The right of masters to dispose of the time of their slaves has been distinctly recognized by the Creator of all things.'"

Again, the EDGEFIELD (S. C.) ASSOCIATION, "Resolved, That the practical question of slavery in a country where the system has obtained as a part of the stated policy, is settled in the Scriptures by Jesus Christ and his apostles."—Resolved, That these uniformly recognized the relation of master and slave, and enjoined on both their respective duties, under a system of servitude more degrading and absolute than that which obtains in our country."

New-England, with a Constitution dyed as deep in slavery as that of Arkansas, shall be added to the Union.

The abolitionists feel a deep regard for the integrity and union of the government, on the principles of the Constitution.—Therefore it is, that they look with earnest concern on the attempt now making by the South, to do what, in the view of multitudes of our citizens, would amount to good cause for the separation of the free from the slave States. Their concern is not mingled with any mingled feelings of despair. The alarm they sounded on the "Annexation" question has penetrated the free States;—it will, in all probability, be favorably responded to by every one of them;—thus giving encouragement to our faith, that the admission of Texas will be successfully resisted,—that this additional stain will not be impressed on our national escutcheon, nor this additional peril brought upon the South.

The present condition of the country, induced by a long train of usurpations on the part of the South, or by unworthy concessions to it by the North, may justly be regarded as one of the events of the last few years, affecting, in some way, the measures of the abolitionists. It has certainly done so. And whilst it is not to be denied, that many abolitionists feel painful apprehensions for the result, it has only roused them up to make more effectual efforts for the preservation of the country.

It may be replied—if the abolitionists are such firm friends of the Union, why do they persist in what must end in its rupture and dissolution? The abolitionists, let it be repeated, are friends of the Union that was intended by the Constitution; but not of a Union from which is eviscerated & trodden under foot, the right to speak, to print, to petition, the rights of conscience;—not of a Union whose ligaments are whips, where the interest of the oppressor is the great interest, the right to oppress the paramount right. It is against the distortion of the glorious Union our fathers left us into one bound with despotic bands that the abolitionists are contending. In the political aspect of the question, they have nothing to ask except what the Constitution authorizes—no change to desire, but that the Constitution may be restored to its pristine republican purity.

But they have well considered the "dissolution of the Union." There is no just ground for apprehending, that such a measure will ever be resorted to by the South. It is by no means intended by this, to affirm that the South, like a spoiled child, for the first time denied some favorite object, might not fall into sudden frenzy and do herself some great harm. But knowing as I do, the intelligence and forecast of the leading men of the South, and believing that they will, if ever such a crisis should come, be judiciously influenced by the existing state of the case, and by the consequences that would inevitably flow from an act of dissolution—they would not, I am sure, deem it desirable or politic. They would be brought, in their calmer moments, to coincide with one who has facetiously, but not less truly remarked, that it would be as indiscreet in the slave-South to separate from the free-North, as for the poor, to separate from the parish that supported them. In support of these opinions, I would say—

First—A dissolution of the Union by the South would, in no manner, secure for her the object she has in view. The leaders at the south, both in the Church and in the State, must, by this time, be too well informed as to the nature of the anti-slavery movement, and the character of those engaged in it, to entertain fears that violence of any kind will be resorted to, directly or indirectly. The whole complaint of the South is neither more nor less than this—the North talks about slavery. Now of all the means or appliances that could be devised to give greater life and publicity to the discussion of slavery, none could be half so effectual as the dissolution of the Union because of the discussion. It would astonish the civilized world—they would inquire into the cause of such a remarkable event in its history;—the result would be not only enlarged discussion of the whole subject, but it would bring such a measure of contempt on the guilty movers of the deed, that even with all the advantages of "their education, their polish, their munificence, their high honor, their undaunted spirit," so eloquently set forth by the Hon. Mr. Hammond, they would find it hard to withstand its influence. It is difficult for men, in a good cause, to maintain their steadfastness in opposition to an extensively corrupt public sentiment; in a bad one, against public sentiment purified and enlightened, next to impossible, if not quite so.

Another result would follow the dissolution.—Now, the abolitionists find it difficult, by reason of the odium which the principal slave-holders and their friends have succeeded in attaching to their name, to introduce a knowledge of their principles and measures into the great mass of Southern mind. There are multitudes at the South who would co-operate with us,

"It is not, says Mr. Calhoun, that 'we expect the abolitionists will resort to arms—will commence a crusade to deliver our slaves by force.'—Let me tell our friends of the South who differ against us, that the war which the abolitionists wage against us, is of a very different character, and far more effective—it is waged not against our lives, but our character." More correctly, Mr. C. might have said against a system, with which the slaveholders have chosen to involve their characters, which they have determined to defend at the hazard of losing them.

[See fourth page.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1838.

ADDITIONS TO THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN ORANGE.—Brother Ide baptized 2 last Lord's day, which makes 18 in all, since he commenced laboring in that place last February—besides 7 added by letter.

ADDITIONS AT WHITING.—Brother Johnson baptized 7 more last Lord's day, making 23 in all by baptism, since the work began last winter—3 also have been added to the church by letter.

TEMPERANCE.

The following is a copy of the memorial to the Legislature of Vermont, adopted at the Temperance meeting on the 4th inst., for circulation in this town. It is published to call the attention of the friends of the cause, generally, to the subject. It is also to be presented to the Legislature. Let those who like this form, copy it; and those who prefer a different form, draft one; and let some form of a memorial be in immediate circulation in each town, and be in readiness to be presented in the hands of the several representatives before they assemble for the next session.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Vermont:

The undersigned, citizens of the town of Brandon, in the County of Rutland, respectfully represent that,

Whereas the use of intoxicating liquors as drinks, is now known and acknowledged to be an enormous evil—a fountain of bitterness and woe to families, clothing husbands and fathers with shame, degradation and brutality, and wives, mothers and children with rage, wretchedness and starvation—filling the land with widows and orphans and leaving them to want and anguish—crowding jails and poor-houses with those it has made forlorn and subjected to destitution and madness—overturning stage-coaches and rail-cars—wrecking vessels and exploding steamboats—instigating riots, conflagration and manslauhters—making havoc of bodies, wreck of intellects, and ruin of souls—in a word, undermining the dearest and best social, civil, and religious interests of men; and whereas the Traffic in these drinks lies at the foundation of the evil, inasmuch as such drinks could not be used if they could not be obtained; and whereas the acknowledged right, on your part, to impose a tax however small on the vending of these drinks, implies the right to impose a tax however large, amounting even to an effectual and total interdiction; and whereas a Committee of your predecessors have reported that they considered, this subject to be a proper and legitimate subject of legislation; and whereas the Constitution of this State declares, "That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family, or set of men, who are a part only of that community; and that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to reform or alter government, in such manner as shall be, by that community, judged most conducive to the public weal;"—that frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty and keep government free; the people ought therefore, to pay particular attention to these points, and have a right in a legal way, to exact due and constant regard to them, from their legislators and magistrates, in making and executing such laws as are necessary for the good government of the State;

Therefore we pray your Honorable body, forthwith to enact a law, or laws, totally interdicting, in this State, the Traffic in intoxicating liquors as drinks, and thus banish from community an intolerable nuisance, a lawless, insatiable devourer.

The late Whig convention, held at Montpelier, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we consider slavery as a National evil, and hope the time is not far distant, when the last vestige of it shall disappear. We believe there is no consideration that can justify freedom in awarding to others any superior privileges. It is obvious that the increase of slavery tends to diminish our own power, for while the representation and appointment is on a basis of the whole population, the power of electing the representatives is confined to the whites. Thus, South Carolina, with a white population of less than 250,000 has nine representatives, while Vermont, with a population of more than 200,000, has only five. We ought not, therefore, in the admission of new States to award to them any political superiority, unless we are willing to acknowledge them as political masters.

Resolved, That political equality among the States is necessary to the promotion of equal rights. We, therefore, deprecate any further discussion of this principle as dangerous. If the Union ever be dissolved, it will be by the political ascendancy of some favored part, and as lovers of our country, devoted to the constitution, it is our duty to resist the first appearance of dissent.

Resolved, That if any State hereafter seek to be admitted into this Union, it ought to be admitted only on the terms of perfect political equality, and that any, the least departure from this principle will directly tend to dissolve this Union.

AMERICAN ANNALS OF EDUCATION.—Contents of the July No.—Religious Instruction in Common Schools; Proper Education of Ministers; Boston Primary Schools; Mistakes of Teachers; Bathing in the Morning; Hints to Parents; Essays on Physical Education; Keys to School Books; Are Games of Contrivance Injurious? Education of Boys; Vocal Music in Schools; Miscellaneous; Notices of Books.

The Editor of the Vermont Chronicle has manifested a want of both the magnanimity and the honesty to lay before his readers the correction which I gave, two weeks ago, of his misstatements, in relation to the Anti-Slavery "Declaration."—The public will hereafter know what confidence to place in the statements of the Chronicle, while it is giving vent to its maliciousness against Anti-Slavery. The following paragraph, from the Emancipator of June 21st, more than confirms my strongest positions against the Chronicle. The emphasizing is given just as I find it:

"THE CONSTITUTION AND DECLARATION. Seeing these documents have become matters of discussion, we have thought it best to publish them at full length on our last page. The Constitution of the Society, as first adopted, is sufficient to abolish slavery. Those who wish to gain other ends may wish to alter it. The Declaration will remain, among the archives of history, as one of the noblest documents of the age. Some of our opponents have falsely intimated that the Society 'threw it overboard' at the late meeting. Nothing could be further from the truth. Not a word was uttered to its disparagement, but all wished it to remain just as it was."

The Editor of the Emancipator is another who knows whereof he affirms in relation to this matter, as he too was present at the discussion of the resolution. More than this, he was one who most strenuously opposed the Peace doctrine, and was the most active and efficient in defeating the resolution offered by Friend Whittier. And he declares that "nothing could be further from the truth" than the "false" intimation that the Society threw the Declaration overboard, at its late meeting—that "not a word was uttered to its disparagement." His placing in quotation the phrase, "threw overboard," plainly shows that the Editor of the Emancipator wrote this paragraph to meet and confute the Chronicle's statement. The mischievous mendacity is now nailed to the counter.

THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO PETITION.—John Quincy Adams, on a former occasion, defended the right of slaves to petition. He has recently had occasion to defend, in the Congress of this boasting Republic, the right of women to petition. I have not yet seen his language on this subject. The following notice of his effort is from the New-York Commercial Advertiser:

"Mr. Adams alluded to the speech of Howard, on a former day, in which he denied the right of females to petition or interfere in any way with politics. He defended that right in the most animated and eloquent style. Turning to Howard, he exclaimed, 'Are you a father! Are you a husband!—that you should make such a declaration, so derogatory to the enlightened females of this land!' He then referred to the first petition he had presented on the subject of Texas, which was from several hundred women of the county of Plymouth, Mass., and couched in the most respectful language. Yet, said he, the conduct of the committee on this subject has denied the right of petition to these, and the many thousand other females who have signed their names for the same object. And the chairman has directly denied their right on the floor of the House."

Mr. A. denounced such conduct as at variance with the usages of even savage nations, and unprecedented in the history of the world. He alluded to the Jewish history, and the many instances where the bright-eyed daughters of Jerusalem, not only had the right of petition, but held conspicuous places of honor and of trust in the politics of their country. He referred to Miriam the prophetess, who, when Pharaoh and his host sank in the waters, took her timbrel amidst the congregation of Israel, and all the women went out after her with timbrels in their hands; and Miriam answered them, "Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea."

He maintained that contempt of the petition of females was contrary to the genius of Christianity, and asked his opponents to examine their Bibles, where they would find that one of the mightiest miracles of our Savior, the raising of Lazarus from the dead, was performed at the petition of a woman.

He also referred to profane history, and adduced many cases where the warrior had been nerve to patriotism, and the yoke of tyrants severed, through the agency of high-minded and virtuous females."

It appears that another writer, one J. Litch, has been making predictions, similar to William Miller's, in regard to 1843. The Providence Journal, in noticing the work, speaks thus:

"This is another of the many attempts to interpret the hidden meaning of the book of Revelations.—Such attempts display, we think, more ingenuity than sound judgment. The book was undoubtedly written with good intentions, and the opinions are supported by some curious calculations upon the prophecies both those which have already been fulfilled, and those which the author supposes will come to pass."

J. G. Birney's reply to F. H. Elmore closes with this No. Forgiving it at length, I presume no apology will be required.—The readers, in this vicinity, have, from week to week, since its publication in the Telegraph, commenced, inquired, "have you anything more from Mr. Birney this week?" Probably all will agree that it has not been a word too long.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIA APPRENTICESHIP.—The Editor of the Emancipator has collected and published some fifty paragraphs, from various Jamaica papers, showing the sentiments and the prospects in regard to the apprenticeship and emancipation, in that and the other British Islands. Below are several of these paragraphs:

For our own parts, we have never entertained any other opinion than this, that the Apprenticeship, as the offspring of Slavery, is an offence against God, and an outrageous and iniquitous violation of the natural and just rights of man. Shall it, then, continue or not? We say, that it ought not to exist another day, not a single moment. Of course, every one is not of the same opinion as ourselves, and we do not expect we shall convert our opponents to our own way of thinking; but this we assure them, and we care not whether they like or dislike it, that the Apprenticeship must and will cease on the first day of August next! Are we asked how we come to this conclusion? Is it inquired, how we know this to be a fact? We answer thus:—The rapid strides of the principles of liberty and justice, convince us that our fellow-creatures cannot be longer kept in a state of bondage!—Public opinion is the mighty lever that has raised these slumbering principles, and the public voice of the British nation is the power applied to it! Yes, that noble nation is in motion! Meetings are being held, East, West, North and South; and those people who paid twenty millions of pounds sterling for the freedom of their oppressed brethren have declared their real intention—their fixed determination—their irresistible will—THE NEGRO SHALL BE FREE!—Falmouth Post.

We believe we speak the sentiments of nearly all, and we candidly state that many who before could not think of the ultimate abolition without dread, are now equally afraid that there may be one in the House who would urge the question of its continuance—we never have known—nor could there ever have been so complete a revolution of public feeling—and Ministers could not have taken a more sure plan to carry their object, if such was their intention, into effect.—Gazette.

The St. Christopher's Advertiser of the 3d April, states that a meeting of the Legislature of Nevis took place, at which a bill to abolish the system of apprenticeship on the 1st of August in that island, was read a first time, without a dissentient voice.

THE APPRENTICESHIP.—We perceive by the Colonial Freeman that Mr. Watson, of Bellfield Estate, in St. James, has directed that his pre-dial apprentices, nearly 200 in number, should be declared absolutely free on the 1st of August.

ST. ANDREWS.—The parties interested in plantations will meet next Wednesday to consider what measures ought to be adopted to meet the expected change.

ST. THOMAS IN THE EAST.—It is reported that a meeting will take place during this week, in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of a total abolition of the apprenticeship on the 1st of August next.

William Holder, Esq., the proprietor of Lilliput's estate, in this parish, has declared to his apprentices his intention of liberating them on the 1st of August next.

We profess to be among those who sugar well from the approaching change; as a body, we believe no peasantry in the world ever possessed a stronger inclination to labor than the pre-dials of our island.—Barbadoes Mercury.

The Temperance Address, delivered in this village on the 4th, by W. A. Howard, was a happy effort—a valuable production—doing the author much credit. The Society requested a copy for the Telegraph; but Mr. Howard's connection with the College disallows his granting the request. Those of our townsmen who neglected to attend have lost a rich entertainment.

An Anti-Slavery Address could not be obtained. Efforts were made to procure a speaker—but too late to succeed. A meeting was held, however, by a few friends of the cause. A set of resolutions were introduced, and the following were adopted, after remarks from H. Curtis, O. S. Murray, C. A. Thomas, and others:

Resolved, That slavery is not a political evil only, or merely; but that it is a pre-eminent crime against humanity, and a sin against God.

Resolved, Therefore, that none can withhold exertions for its removal, without doing violence to the laws of our common nature, and of our common Creator and Judge."

Some debate arose on the next resolution; and it was laid on the table, with the remainder of the series, to be taken up at a future meeting.

THE RELIGIOUS HERALD, from Richmond, Va., containing the Letter alluded to, three weeks since, is received. The Editor says: "I mailed the No. to you myself, as I was anxious you should see it." I am not disposed to question his veracity in the case. Thank him for favoring me with another copy. The article being lengthy, and demanding considerable attention, comes to hand too late for insertion this week. It shall be forthcoming, as soon as I can command time to review it—probably next week.

There was a destructive fire at New Orleans, on the 18th of June—loss of property estimated at \$250,000 to \$300,000.

New Jersey is being terribly scourged with mad dogs.

Drowning—drowning. Almost every paper relates new instances.

Fourteen of those imprisoned at Montreal, implicated in the late revolutionary movements, and under the charge of high treason, have recently been discharged on account—the papers say—of their being under age.

As usual, after the gun-powder and rum celebrations of the 4th, accounts already begin to come in, of "accidents"—such as broken arms, broken legs, and instant deaths.

Eight of the leading Patriots imprisoned at Montreal, have recently been banished to Bermuda. Some fifteen others are banished from the Province of Lower Canada.

Geo. Arthur, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons visiting that Province from the United States, to be furnished with passports.

At the Whig convention, for the Second Congressional District, held in this village on the 5th inst., Wm. Slade was nominated for re-election to Congress.

Congress adjourned on the 9th instant.

REVIVALS.

SABBATH SCHOOL REVIVALS.—From the reports received from the various Sabbath Schools, we find great encouragement to labor in this department of Christian enterprise.

Sixty-five members of the Sabbath School in Hatfield, were hopefully converted during the first three months of the present year. Not one child or youth, out of the school, is known to have shared in this precious work of grace!

In Oxford, there was enjoyed a refreshing season, during the past winter. Quite a number of the Sabbath School, it is hoped, were born again. Several among the adult classes were among the subjects of the work; and some adults who, this year, for the first time, were persuaded to unite with the school.

One hundred and ten members of the Sabbath School in Munson have become interested in the extensive revivals with which that town has been visited! About seventy of the 110 were baptized in infancy.

The revival in Ware village, during the last winter, made the school a scene of great interest. Among those who shared in this revival, were thirty-three scholars of the Sabbath School, of whom 20 were baptized in infancy. Of one class of 17, 9 became hopefully pious. Of another class of 9, 6 with their teacher became hopefully pious.

In Nantucket, eleven of the oldest and most interesting lads in the school, and twelve of the older females, have been born again. There are many more in a deeply interesting state of mind.

In Northampton, forty members of the school have been converted. In North Brookfield, sixty scholars have become pious, 50 of whom were baptized in infancy, and 35 have made a public profession. It has been stated in a former number, that sixty have been hopefully converted in the school at Williamsburg.

For several months past, there has been more or less interest and some cases of hopeful conversion, in most of the Sabbath Schools in this city; and in many other schools in all sections of the State. S. S. Visiter, Boston.

From Zion's Herald.

LOWELL, MASS.

Dear Brother: Judge of the pleasure I take in being able to announce to you that on my return to my charge, especially to that portion assigned me as my field of labor the present year, namely, Chapel Hill Station, or in other words, the cradle of Methodism in Lowell, I found the revival going on—peace and harmony prevailing—the Sabbath school increased in members and interest, and still increasing—the whole number in regular attendance, at present being more than three hundred—several of the scholars now serious—several recently having found peace in believing—the superintendent and teachers much in the work, and finally a general good feeling in the whole congregation. There were eight forward for prayers on Sabbath evening, twenty at the preacher's class on Monday evening, and fifteen forward for prayers on Tuesday evening, three of whom professed to find peace while at the altar.

We probably have the largest Female Missionary Society in New England, having received during the year past 218 or 20 new members—200 on the last evening of 1837.

Yours in love, E. W. STICKNEY.

JUNE 28.

AMHERST, MASS.—There has been a highly interesting state of religion in this place for some months past. There have been no special or unusual means employed in producing it. A means much blessed in the Rev. Mr. Bent's Society, were the visits of a committee of the church to every family connected with the congregation. This movement gave those engaged in it a sense of their own responsibility, and laid upon them the burden of employing self-denying labor for the promotion of Zion's welfare. Eighteen have professed religion since the first of January in Mr. Bent's Society, and fifty or sixty have indulged hope. Among these are twenty-five heads of families. Of the young converts, the larger portion have enjoyed the privileges of Sabbath Schools. A number in advanced life have "subscribed with their own hand unto the Lord." As yet there has been little or no diminution of the religious interest. More than forty were present at the last inquiry meeting.

In Belchertown much of the heavenly dew has fallen, & where great alienation

among brethren had existed, there is now delightful unity and love. Enfield is now sharing largely in the Spirit's influences. Sudley-Hills, South-Hadley, Hatfield, Sunderland, Williamsburg, and some other places have been greatly blessed. It was stated at a recent Association, that in recent revivals there had been more than fifteen hundred conversions in the country.

REVIVAL IN SOUTHFIELD.—We are informed, that there has been quite an interesting revival in Southfield, Oakland county, the past winter, and that as the fruits of it about thirty have united with the Presbyterian church. It is said to have commenced under the labors of a young man who was engaged in teaching a school, there being no minister in the place. The labors of the Rev. Mr. Barber were also enjoyed for a season. The church are anxious to obtain a minister. Mich. Obs.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

HOUSE.—STEAMBOAT STATISTICS.—Mr. Sergeant asked leave to offer a resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to collect, and report to Congress, the next session, all the information that can be obtained as to the use of steam engines, in the United States, and the accidents and loss of life or property which have attended their use, and especially that he ascertain and report—

The whole number of steam engines, where constructed.

The explosions or other disasters which have happened to such engines.

The causes.

The disasters to steamboats, when, where, and how they have occurred.

How such steamboats were manned, and whether intoxicating liquor was used.

The name of the owners and masters or commanders.

In the case of boats to which no disasters have happened, the burden, where built, and the names of their owners and masters or commanders and engineers.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Emancipator.

FROM LIBERIA.—We give the following for what it is worth.—It was issued as a handbill on the night of the "great" colonization meeting, week before last.—The Colonization Herald, of Philadelphia, calls for the name of the writer, and abuses him in a style which confirms our belief that his main statements are true. We still continue responsible for the truth of the introductory and concluding remarks. The writer of the letter is what we have stated him to be. When he returns to this country, we shall expect him to sustain his representations by proofs which will overwhelm with confusion the venal tools and superficial parasites who are trying to gull the people of this land to rescue their concern from the utter bankruptcy under which it is about to sink into oblivion. Let some of these men beware! There are such things as indictments for obtaining money under false pretences!

News from Liberia.

Extracts of a letter from one of the most scientific and intelligent white men that ever went to Liberia—extensively known as an active and devoted Colonizationist—and a man of unquestionable integrity, and of most respectable connections in this country. He was led to Africa through his zeal for the Colonization cause, to which he has been devoted for years. He is still in that country, concerning which he now tells the truth.

MONROVIA, Aug. 24, 1837.

"You have yet to learn, that the prejudices of color work backwards here, among those who have suffered under them in America. You may have felt disgust, or contempt or pity, for the degraded negroes around you in America; but here is hatred the most malignant, fear and envy, constantly resting against the white race and straight hair of the Caucasian race. And it is only the influence of the second feeling, which occasionally resins the outbreaks of the first and third. Among the natives indeed, those feelings have no existence.

Distress, anguish and want, form common scenes here, the more deplorable and hopeless, because the suffering is all due to the viciousness and laziness of the sufferers.

Our commercial news is now an old story. While your folks have been falling from opulence to poverty, ours have only been falling from one depth of suffering and scoundrelism to another."

May 12th, 1838.

"In my former letter, I gave you a few leading hints of some of the practical difficulties connected with the development of the Colonization scheme, which I perceive have given occasion for a free expression of some of your sentiments on the subject. Though I see and feel reason to differ with you on several of your premises, I can heartily accord with you in the decisive condemnation of Colonization; not only as concerns the relief and improvement of the colonists themselves, but also in its influence on the condition of the natives of the country. In its practical operation, it has thus far been a renewal of the worst scenes of conquest, oppression and extermination, presented in the history of the dealings of white men with the aborigines of the Southern States. And even worse things than these are already hoped and planned by the brutish refugees from oppression, whom we are sending to execute schemes of conquest on the unoffending natives of this coast. The circumstance of the two parties being of one color and one race,

abstracts nothing from the natural antipathy arising between aborigines and intruders. And in this case, as in other similar cases, neither party look to any possible result but the conquest and extermination of the other.

As to these colonies being or becoming the 'nuclei of scientific and Christian operation' in the land of darkness; for science I will answer, that they afford no facilities not possessed in a greater degree by any native town on the coast; and in them science would inspire less respect, and would meet with more hindrance, than among the natives or in the slave factories.

As to the 'inherent rights of the black man,' though I entertain all possible contempt, both on scientific and experimental ground, for the idea that he 'stands on the same platform of natural equality' with us, it is enough for the main point in hand, that he is entitled to just as much liberty as he can use to his own benefit, and no more. That he ought to be immediately emancipated from the individual caprice of the white man, and made a subject of law, fully under its protection, in every personal, domestic, moral and religious right, I do believe. That every child of the race should be immediately freed from the degrading influences of slavery and slaves, and put under a severe, faithful system of appropriate education, for the perfect liberty of those 'who know the truth and whom the truth makes free'—and should never be allowed contact with the degraded authors of their existence, who contaminate with the foul and malignant breath of slavery whatever they touch, I do also believe. That, first and last, the system of transportation, as the essential condition of emancipation, should be abandoned; and that the free black American should be thought to be even under less obligation to come to Africa than the white, is equally important. Let them have a freeman's liberty, of going where they think they can do best; but everywhere, over them as a peculiarly degraded, vicious, malignant race, let the rod of justice be a rod of iron.

But as for the common proposals of the scheme, ordinarily known as 'abolition,' if their wild, speculative folly, needs more reasons for its condemnation than can be easily found in the United States, Liberia can make more than make up the deficiency.—All that unrestrained freedom does to make them a MAJOR MISSABID (terror round about: Jer. xx, 3) here, a terror to themselves and those round about them, would equally operate there.

I cannot state my conclusion of the whole matter in the same terms you use, that 'Colonization has fulfilled its proper mission.' I should say, that after their proposed experiment had been fairly tried for twenty years, it had been found impracticable; that Colonization has FAILED to fulfil its proper mission; and, therefore, that 'its further existence is not needed.'

[The authenticity of the above letters is vouched for by the editor of the Emancipator, No. 143 Nassau-st., who transcribed them from the original, June 21st, 1838, 5 o'clock, P. M. Abolitionists feel unmingled abhorrence for such sentiments as the writer expresses towards our colored brethren—but we give it as Colonization testimony.]

LIGHT WANTED AT THE SOUTH.

The President of the American Anti-Slavery Society has recently received a letter from a gentleman residing in Virginia, appealing to his 'manifest liberality in favor of the oppressed' to furnish him with such works as would enable him to decide 'with regard to the merits of slavery and abolition.' The writer says, 'As I now stand, I am convinced of the EVIL of slavery, and the NECESSITY of its abolition, but am rather inclined to think it should be gradual, and not immediate. I think that, could I be convinced of the expediency and safety of IMMEDIATE ABOLITION, I would feel it to be my duty to raise my voice in defence of the poor black. I am now occasionally employed in the proclamation of the Gospel of Christ, and I think, next to a freedom from sin, the freedom of our fellow-men should be contended for, could they be emancipated with safety. I have had recommended to me 'Weld's Bible Argument,' and 'Thome and Kimball's Journal' for my perusal, which works I cannot procure. You will therefore please procure them for me in your city, if you can without much trouble, and should they be bound, tear the binding off, and forward them to me by mail, marking on the packages the number of sheets, so that they will not be opened and destroyed, inform me per mail the price, and I will endeavor to send it by the first opportunity. Any other work, pamphlet, or communication, which you may think useful to me will be thankfully received.—Emancipator.

Cheers for Jamaica.

Boston, July 4, 1838.

On going to the Post Office, we found in our box the Jamaica Royal Gazette of June 9, which, on opening, we found to contain the following glorious announcement:

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED BY THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, THAT THE REMAINING TWO YEARS OF THE APPRENTICESHIP OF THE PRE-DIAL LABOURERS SHALL BE ABANDONED, AND THAT ENTIRE, COMPLETE, AND UNRESTRICTED FREEDOM SHALL TAKE PLACE ON THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT IN THIS ISLAND.

Let all the friends of Freedom shout AMEN!—Liberator.

Cucumbers, according to the estimate of Dr. John, contain ninety-seven per cent. of water, and of the remaining three per cent. only two and a third per cent. can prove nutritious.—N. E. Farmer